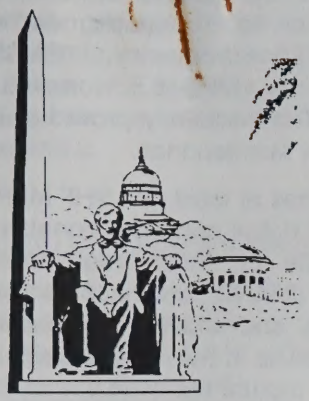

The CAPITOL HILL MONITOR

JUNE 1994

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL APPROVES TRUNKED SYSTEM

More Good News for Motorola?

In an 8-to-1 vote last month the Montgomery County council allocated $33 million to fund a multi-agency 20-channel digital trunked radio system. The trunked system will include virtually every radio-equipped county agency, with the possible exception of Ride-On. Montgomery County has invited the Maryland Park police and many of the county's municipal governments to join the system.

In a report prepared for the county by RAM, an independent consultant, the basic system price is estimated at $30.5 million. If mobile data terminals and the Ride-On buses were included, RAM puts the figure at $36.8 million (an additional $1.3 million would be required if an automatic vehicle location, AVL, system were to be included).

RAM estimates the cost for portable police and fire radios at $2,700 and mobiles at $3,250. The prices calculated by RAM are often conservative and do not include discounts the county might obtain from vendors. As a result, MDTs and AVL are still possible in the $33 million price tag although the council did not allocate the additional funding.

Licensing for the system began in November of 1992 and ran through February of 1993 (frequencies appear in the January newsletter). The county has approximately five years, February of 1998 at the latest, to load the system to 70 percent capacity. The RAM report says the contract for the system should be awarded sometime this summer, between July 1 and September 30. RAM has identified 14 200-foot antenna sites which will be required to achieve adequate coverage. Construction at those sites is scheduled for the fourth quarter of this year. Installation of equipment at the antenna sites is projected to start in the second quarter of 1995, with the first radio users coming on-line during the first quarter of 1997.

The county requires the digital trunked system to be compliant with guidelines set forth in APCO's Project 25 -- a controversial standard established by the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officials which strongly favors Motorola technology. In Delaware, Motorola made the only bid to build the state's digital trunked system which the state required to be built to Project 25 standards.

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BELVOIR GOES TRUNKED!!

In keeping with the tenor of trunked systems, during May, a trunked systems was implemented on Fort Belvoir. As of 1 June, the system includes the military police, fire department, CID resident agency, and the Dewitt Army Community Hospital. Strangely, also using the system are the buses and vans from the CIA (Base 40)/State Department transportation system! Interestingly, it is a system that has been used for CIA and State Dept security orientation and training in the past. The system was still being adjusted by Motorola technicians. It has an encryption capability. In fact, as a part of the testing and training, the military police base (Eagle) was encrypted all day Sunday (30 May) while patrols remained in the clear. Both were in the clear on Monday, 31 May. The hospital base identifies as "DeWitt" and the fire department as "Belvoir". CID units are numbered in the 80's, are mostly encrypted, and use the MP desk as their base station.

Ten output frequencies have been identified. During several periods of high traffic, it appeared as though there may be at least 5 additional frequencies, if not 10. This may have been caused by the technicians and work being done on the system. Even a ten channel system would seem a little large for a post the size of Belvoir. However, the post is expanding by leaps and bounds as units move on post from leased facilities elsewhere. Another posiibility is the inclusion of all MDW support

elements in one DC Metro area system.

406.1000 406.2000 406.3000 406.5250 406.7750
407.0250 407.9500 408.8500 409.2500 411.2000

* * *

U. S. CAPITOL POLICE

If you had trouble hearing the Capitol Police on their "normal" frequencies over the holiday weekend, it wasn't your radio, they changed frequencies. During the preceeding week, the communications technicians spent a great deal of time working on the system. On Friday, the dispatch switched to "channel 1", 169.225 [156.7] and "channel 3", 170.175 [107.2], and remained for at least the weekend. Whether this change is permanent, or temporary to accomodate modifications to the system remains to be seen.

* * *

SCANNING PUBLIC SAFETY AIRCRAFT

by Alan Henney

Scanner listeners in the Washington area, and in Maryland in particular, have been blessed when it comes to monitoring public safety helicopters in action. Part of this is due to a significant federal grant which helped build Maryland's EMS system years ago. In February of 1973, Governor Marvin Mandel signed an executive order which led to the creation of the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems (MIEMSS) and a statewide med-evac system -- making Maryland the first state with such an extensive med-evac/EMS system.

MSP TROOPER HELICOPTERS

MIEMSS dispatches and maintains constant contact with all MSP "Trooper" helicopters from a 24-hour communications center in Dunning Hall at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, called "SYSCOM".

Primary communication with the MSP helicopters occurs on 44.74 [110.9 Hz] (although SysCom also monitors 122.85, 123.05 and 462.975/Med 10 [167.9 Hz] at selected sites). A cooperative agreement with MSP allows SysCom to use 44.74, which is officially the MSP Civil Defense Network, for med-evac helicopter coordination. The data bursts monitored on 44.74 transmit helicopter locations (automatic helicopter flight following system) every 30 seconds of flight to a map display at SysCom.

Delaware State Police and US Park Police helicopters frequently coordinate activity with MIEMSS on 44.74.

SysCom presently uses 47.66 for helicopter medical consultations, with 47.5 licensed for future use (has anyone heard 47.5 in use yet?). MSP helicopters limit use of the 10 EMS MED channels because of excessive interference experienced by ground stations from the airborne helicopters. Prior to designating 44.74 as the primary helicopter operations frequency, MIEMSS tried a splinter channel, known as "MED 5.5," on 463.1125 for helicopter coordination. The frequency proved to be inadequate and is now used for maintenance.

Each MSP helicopter carries at least one VHF MSP portable radio, much like the MSP patrol cars. The portable radios in MSP patrol cars operate on three frequencies: MSP's mobile repeater channel (155.73), the national law enforcement channel (155.475) and MSP's high-band channel (155.19). The portable radios in the helicopters include two additional channels: fire mutual aid (154.28) and the MSP high-band channel (155.19) but with a CTCSS of 110.9 Hz instead of the 173.8 Hz employed by MSP ground stations. Helicopter medics at med-evac scenes frequently communicate with the helicopter's pilot on 155.19 [110.9 Hz], their pseudo-private channel.

MSP/MIEMSS Med-Evac Frequencies

44.7400	s	Statewide Helicopter Coordination
47.5000	s	Med-evac Consultations (future)
47.6600	s	Med-evac Consultations (primary)
122.8500	s	Helicopter Coordination (MultiCom)
123.0500	s	Helicopter Coordination (UniCom)
154.2800	s	Fire Mutual Aid
155.1900	s	MSP High-Band
462.9750	d	Med 10: Call 2 (SysCom)

Hospital helipads use 123.025, 123.05 and 123.075 statewide for coordination with MSP Trooper helicopters.

MSP Trooper Aircraft Locations

1 Baltimore Section (Dauphin)
2 Washington Section (Dauphin)
3 Frederick Section (Dauphin)
4 Salisbury Section (Dauphin)
5 Cumberland Section (Dauphin)
6 Centreville Section (Jet Ranger)
7 Southern Maryland Section (Jet Ranger)
8 Norwood Section (Dauphin)
9 Single Engine Airplane (Fixed-Wing Section)
10 Twin Engine Airplane (Fixed-Wing Section)
11 Reserved for Fixed-Wing Section
12 Operations Section (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)
13 Operations Section (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)
14 Operations Section (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)
15 Safety (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)
16 Safety (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)
17 Maintenance Section (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)
18 Maintenance Section (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)
19 Training Section (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)
20 Training Section (Either Jet Ranger or Dauphin)

BALTIMORE CITY

The Baltimore City Police Department operates four helicopters, known as "Foxtrot" 1 through 4. The helicopters fly out

of the Martin State Airport, also headquarters to MSP's aviation division, and communicate with each other and other aircraft on 122.75, 123.025 and 123.05. When not operating in a specific police district, listen for the helicopters on citywide 1 and 2, 453.3 and 453.2.

AN AVIATION UNIT FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY?

The Baltimore County police has reportedly started a small aviation unit consisting of a helicopter, "Air 1" and an airplane, "Air 10." Can anyone provide frequencies or more details?

MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S M-C-10

The Montgomery County Department of Transportation flies a Cessna 172XP (or Skylane 182), "Mike-Charlie 10," which is dedicated solely to traffic reconnaissance. MC-10 passes traffic observations to the county's traffic center on 453.4 and reportedly also uses 150.995, the county's highway construction net. MC-10 exchanges traffic information with area traffic reporters on 122.75 and occasionally operates on police and fire channels.

MPD'S JUNO/CONDOR HELICOPTERS

Officers at MPD's helicopter branch, based at Hyde field in Clinton, monitor Citywide 1 (460.325) for assignments. The helicopter branch's station radio frequently identifies as "Radio 282 and 283" on 460.325.

The helicopters identify as "Juno" on the MPD radio and as "Condor" over aviation frequencies. Juno 1 and Condor 1, for example, are actually the same helicopter! The reason for this name game is rather unusual: When MPD first formed the helicopter branch, the FAA assigned the "Condor" designation for use by the department's aircraft. To christen the new helicopter branch the District held a name-the-helicopter contest. Of the numerous entries received, the judges selected "Juno" as the lucky winner! For some reason MPD has never been able to get the FAA to recognized "Juno" as a proper radio designation (perhaps the name is already assigned?).

MPD's helicopter fleet consists of McDonald Douglas MD 500 series and Huey UH1 series aircraft (four helicopters total). The MD 500s are equipped with VHF aircraft radios, Flitefones and nightsuns. One of the Huey helicopters is theoretically equipped to provide rescue and anti-terrorist services, including Secret Service support, and is equipped with VHF and UHF aircraft radios in addition to a Wulfsberg Flexcomm. Even though the capability exists, the helicopter branch seldom provides search & rescue, Secret Service or even med-evac support.

Besides the MPD channels, DC police helicopters often operate on Prince George's County police channels, especially since they are based in Clinton. Another good frequency to monitor for helicopter activity is marine channel 17, 156.85 (the working channel for MPD's harbor branch).

MEDSTAR'S HELICOPTERS

The Washington Hospital Center operates a med-evac helicopter service known as "MedSTAR," the same name given to the hospital's trauma unit. WHC often coordinates med-evac flights with the Children's National Medical Center over MedSTAR's primary operating frequency, 462.95/Med 9 [203.5 Hz]. Children's also communicates with MSP and Park Police helicopters on 123.05 and 462.975/Med 10 [167.9 Hz]. The bulk of med-evac flights flown by MedSTAR are to locations in the District and northern Virginia. MedSTAR helipad uses 123.05 for landings and take-offs.

PARK POLICE'S EAGLE

The Eagle helicopters, probably the best known public safety helicopters in the area, commonly provide the entire range of airborne support services including med-evac, law enforcement and Secret Service/State Department support. The Park Police often coordinate med-evac response with MIEMSS, MedSTAR and Children's. Keep frequencies used by those EMS providers in mind while monitoring for the Eagle. While not on assignment, Park Police helicopters monitor the department's primary channel, 166.925.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY MED-EVAC HELICOPTER?

Earlier this year Georgetown Hospital was reportedly planning a med-evac service similar to MedSTAR. Does anyone know of its status?

VSP'S AVIATION UNIT

The VSP Aviation Unit was established in 1984 and began Med-Flight I, an ALS air-medical evacuation program, in central Virginia (Chesterfield). In 1987 Med-Flight II began in southwest Virginia (Abingdon). VSP aviation units are based at Abingdon, Chesterfield and Manassas. The Chesterfield unit also provides transportation for the governor. Aircraft frequently communicate on VSP channels, common EMS frequencies and on frequencies used by the Virginia Department of Emergency Services.

The Medical College of Virginia, says NESN columnist/VSP expert Allen Cole, is the primary hospital for VSP's MedFlight I helicopter. The Virginia EOC, MedFlight and MCV often coordinate on 462.95/Med 9 [192.8 Hz]. The EOC helipad in Richmond also operates on 123.1 and alternately on 122.9.

Other med-evac helicopters operating in Virginia, Allen notes, include Norfolk General's "Nightingale," Roanoke Memorial's "Lifeguard 10" and UVA-Charlottesville's "Pegasus." Specific frequencies for these helicopters are unknown, but Allen suggests first trying 155.205 (statewide EMS), 155.34 and 462.95/Med 9.

FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE HELICOPTERS

The Fairfax County Police Department's helicopter unit, headquartered at 4604 West Ox Road in Fairfax, operates three helicopters which identify as "Fairfax" 1 through 3 (at one time the county ran a fourth helicopter for the Fairfax Hospital under contract). The Fairfax police helicopters provide a broad range of airborne support, much like the Eagle, including occasional traffic observations.

Among the sophisticated instruments aboard the Fairfax police helicopters are night vision goggles and the FLIR (forward-looking infra-red) system which displays the image of heat sources on a monitor inside the cockpit. When not assisting a particular police district, the helicopters monitor police channel 1, 854.1375. The West Ox helipad operates on 123.05.

FAIRFAX HOSPITAL

Fairfax Hospital operates a med-evac helicopter, similar to MedSTAR, known as AirCare (tail number N412FH). Communication between the hospital and helicopter takes place on 462.975/Med 10 [94.8 Hz]. The helipad operates on 123.05. AirCare can operate on most, if not all, fire frequencies in the northern Virginia area. Incidents are also coordinated on 155.205.

DELAWARE STATE POLICE

DSP flies an airplane and three helicopters (one in each of the state's three counties), known as "Trooper" 1 through 4. DSP uses the airplane, a Cessna 182, for prisoner extraditions, transportation of police personnel and for traffic enforcement. The DSP aviation unit headquarters maintains contact statewide with the aircraft on the former DSP low-band frequency, 45.02. DSP helicopters often respond on mutual aid flights into Maryland (and vice versa), so don't be surprised if you hear a helicopter asking for directions to an unfamiliar location on 44.74 or 45.02.

GENERAL PUBLIC SAFETY HELICOPTER NOTES

Nearly every helicopter featured in this profile carries a Wulfsberg Flexcomm -- an expensive fully keyboard-programmable aviation radio capable of operating on nearly any VHF or UHF frequency.

After the Air Florida Flight 90 crash, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) became more active in planning emergency response to disasters. In one of its reports COG recommends that mobile command posts and emergency aircraft be capable of communicating on the four aircraft frequencies listed below.

COG-Recommended Aircraft Disaster Frequencies

122.7500 s Air-to-Air (primary)
122.9500 s Air-to-Air (back-up)
123.0500 s Air-to-Ground (primary)
123.4500 s Air-to-Ground (back-up)

Public safety and traffic aircraft often exchange information on 122.75 in the Washington area (try 123.05, 123.45, 123.475 and 124.975 for traffic aircraft in the Baltimore area). More hospital helipads are making use of aircraft frequencies to coordinate helicopter landings (normally 123.025, 123.05 or 123.075).

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CHM SCANNER/SHORTWAVE NET GETS NEW HOST

On Monday, June 13, John Korman, known in the ham bands as N3RDC, took over for Ken Fowler as the host of CHM's scanner/shortwave net. John plans to discuss scanner and shortwave-related topics over the net which will meet at 7:30 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month on 146.91 MHz. Participants can also advertise gear for sale or trade. Even if you're not a ham, we encourage you to monitor the net on your scanner. Hope to hear you there!

NEWSSCAN

by Brent Baker

DIGITAL CELLULAR FINALLY ARRIVES. Last month Cellular One announced introduction of commercial digital cellular service to customers inside the Baltimore beltway, completing the second phase of its digital installation. A few weeks earlier Cellular One completed the first phase of digital service by offering digital cellular inside the Washington beltway. Cellular One has been testing digital cellular in the Owings Mills-Reisterstown area since October.

The digital deployment, says a Cellular One spokesperson, will be completed by the end of 1994 and will encompass the entire Washington-Baltimore region. Later this year, Cellular One says digital service will be available to customers in Catonsville-Elkridge, northern Montgomery County, Reston, southern Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, Springfield, Alexandria and in areas north of Baltimore.

Digital cellular service provides three fundamental benefits to customers: increased call capacity, call clarity and increased privacy. Network capacity is increased up to

three times, which at least in theory allows customers to access the system faster than before and experience fewer dropped calls. Since digital transmission only recognizes and converts variations in the human voice, static and background noise are "virtually eliminated."

Since the calls are digitized using the TDMA (time division multiple access) protocol, cellular listeners using conventional scanners are unable to decode the conversations. Cellular One says customers with analog phones will be able to use them into the next century. Customers who desire the added benefits of digital technology will be able to do so with the new dual-mode phones. Bell Atlantic Mobile Systems is also now offering similar digital service to cellular customers.

LAWYERS WARNED ABOUT CELLPHONES. "With few exceptions," reads a recent Boston Globe article, "lawyers are obligated to maintain the confidences of clients. But cellular phones, increasingly popular with lawyers, can be easily monitored and should not be used when talking about confidential information, according to a new opinion from the ethics gurus at the Massachusetts Bar Association. When in doubt, don't use the phone, unless it's the most trivial of client-related matters under discussion, according to the statewide association's Committee on Professional Ethics."

The committee, observed Globe reporter John H. Kennedy, has no power to enforce its ruling, but lawyers often look to the panel for advice on ethics matters. "And disciplinary officials generally don't sanction lawyers who follow the committee's advice. 'It's stunning. People on cell phones... have no idea people are listening to them,' said Boston criminal defense lawyer Thomas M. Hoopes, who won't talk business on his car phone."

"It's not as if anyone with a scanner need go to much trouble to intercept cellular calls," Kennedy wrote. "Cellular phones are just like two-way radios. Their transmissions carry through the air and can be easily monitored. Some cellular phone users become involuntary eavesdroppers. Bob Long was talking on his car phone a few years ago when suddenly, without explanation, he was listening to a different conversation. It was a lawyer talking to a client about his larceny case in Essex County."

"And there's the prosecutor in Washington who secretly proposed to his fiancee. Or so he thought. 'He came in the next morning and was amazed; people were congratulating him,' said Richard N. Koch, president of SafeCall, a Boston company that provides security to cellular customers by scrambling their calls." Koch told the Globe that a recent study in Toronto found that 80 percent of all cellular telephone traffic is monitored by third parties, and 60 percent of the calls are taped for possible further review by unidentified hackers, presumably for marketable information.

TIMES PHRASES MPD DISPATCHERS. "Listen to a police scanner at night and you enter a strange world of disembodied voices stretching across the city, a net linking scout cars and footbeats to each other and to those unsung public benefactors, the dispatchers at police headquarters," reads the lead of a recent Washington Times article.

"All night," wrote Times Police Beat reporter Fred Reed, "it goes on. The voices of the dispatchers are dispassionate, efficient but not engaged. Whatever it is, they've heard it before. You can't let this stuff get to you. You'll go nuts. The voices of the cops responding out in the blackness are laconic, matter-of-fact. They too have seen it all."

"Handling these calls is like being an air-traffic controller," Reed noted. "On a busy night the screens light up with robberies, shootings, stabbings, assaults, drug sales, burglaries, all that cheerful stuff." The current dispatch system is old and clunky, about 14 years old, Reed observed, which is ancient in electronic terms. New gear and software, he said, will come on-line this year, thanks to Police Chief Fred Thomas.

"But if you get a chance, listen to the net sometimes. It's a funny feeling," Reed added. "In a scout car it sounds to me like a vast police family, a net of friendlies, as the military says, tied together by radio..."

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY VFDs: UNDER-MANNED AND OVER-EQUIPPED? "Despite 16 fire stations and some of the region's most sophisticated and expensive equipment, officials concede that wide swaths of the 235-square-mile [Prince William] county don't have enough firefighters on duty at some times to respond to emergencies," wrote Washington Post reporters Spencer S. Hsu and Eric L. Wee.

Problems, such as poor response times, are becoming more serious as the county's population, now 236,000, continues to grow. Volunteers, who work night and weekend shifts, the Post noted, often find it difficult to be on duty because of work conflicts. In addition, 20 percent of the county's paid firefighters, who staff stations during the day, Monday through Friday, left recently to take jobs elsewhere.

"Using public funds," the article points out, "volunteer fire departments in Prince William County have acquired millions of dollars in costly equipment that is rarely used and may be unnecessary, according to a recent study of the county's troubled fire protection service" conducted by TriData, Inc.

Much of the equipment, the study found, has been purchased from a local company whose employees include top volunteer fire officials. The county has 37 ambulances. The District, with more than twice the population, the Post added, has only 26 ambulances.

Prince William has almost as many fire engines, which cost $255,000 each, as Fairfax County (31 to 33), despite having a quarter of the population and a fraction of the property value.

"The decentralized operation has hindered cooperation and changes," charged a Haymarket Town Council member, "and the volunteers, who own the fire equipment and the firehouses, hold 12 of the 13 slots on the county's supervising board. The volunteers save the county millions of dollars. But they control everything."

"Volunteer fire chiefs and supervisors in Prince William agree that fire protection lags," the Post noted, "and they deplore the turf battles that persist between the 800 volunteers and 200 paid firefighters. But they say it would be too costly to turn the system into a professional operation with uniform fire protection 24 hours a day, as in Fairfax and most of suburban Northern Virginia.

"County leaders," the article said, "insist that Prince William pays as much as it can afford. They have changed the policy that required dispatchers to wait three minutes before calling another firehouse, and they have two committees working on long-term solutions."

The county budgeted $11.6 million for the 200-member professional fire and rescue department, which "provides two round-the-clock paramedic crews and staffs the 16 stations from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. Another $7.4 million went to the county's 12 volunteer companies, which staff stations during nights and weekends. To convert to full-time paid crews, supplemented by volunteers -- as in Fairfax, Arlington, Montgomery and Prince George's counties -- would add about $7 million yearly to a county budget that officials say is already stretched thin."

"Although supervisors have been talking about changing the fire service for years and just paid a consultant $90,000 for a fire service study that was very critical of the county's fire protection," the article charged, "they remain reluctant to alter things."

CITIZENS ATTEND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICE ACADEMY. Citizens in the recently established Maryland Natural Resources Police Citizen's Academy are "more eager to tell people about the laws than to turn people in for violations," reported the Washington Times. The aim of the program is to promote conservation as well as to notice and report violations threatening the environment. MNRP will sponsor future academies throughout the state concentrating on different regional concerns. Those interested should call the local DNR office.

BOOK REVIEW: JOSEPH CARR'S PRACTICAL ANTENNA HANDBOOK

reviewed by Alan Henney

Readers of Carr's Practical Antenna Handbook will discover a nice mix of antenna theory and the practical aspects of antenna design necessary to build an antenna. Carr packed his book full of useful diagrams and charts, which make the book easy to read and understand.

Carr, a columnist for Popular Electronics, Popular Communications, 73 and Radio Fun, is also the author of Mastering Radio Frequency Circuits Through Projects & Experiments. His years of expertise is reflected in this comprehensive $27 560-page book.

Background topics covered by Carr include an introduction to radio broadcasting, radio wave propagation, wire and cable, the Smith chart and fundamentals of radio antennas. Several detailed chapters cover various types of antennas used across the radio spectrum: LF, HF, multi-band, VHF, UHF and microwave. Antenna designs cover almost every type of antenna imaginable: longwire directional, directional-phased vertical, directional beams, wire and wire loop antennas, just to name a few. Many readers will find the chapters of on mobile, emergency, marine, hidden and limited-space antennas of special value.

To complete the perfect antenna installation, Carr covers impedance matching, adjustment techniques, measurements, construction methods and antenna grounding. Carr includes 30 pages of BASIC engineering programs (also available on disk) to assist antenna designers in achieving the perfect antenna. This is one of the most comprehensive books I've seen on antenna design.

This month's review book was provided by the publisher, TAB Books (a division of McGraw-Hill). Visit your local bookstore for more details or write TAB Books, Division of McGraw-Hill, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0850. Views and comments appearing in this review do not necessarily reflect those of CHM or represent an endorsement.

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Please address all correspondence to Alan. We encourage readers to submit material and to write articles which relate to the hobby. All submissions are subject to editing for both style and content. When submitting material please make certain we have your phone number should we have any questions. We welcome frequency and visitor requests, but please include a SASE.

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The Capitol Hill Monitor is the non-profit monthly newsletter of the Capitol Hill Monitors. The newsletter keeps scanner enthusiasts abreast of local meetings, frequency profiles and other topics of interest. Dues (which includes 12 issues) are $8. Kindly make checks payable to Alan Henney.

Meeting Coordinators:

Mike Peyton, Maryland Coordinator (703-902-6241)
Ken Fowler, Virginia Coordinator (703-385-2165)

CHM Scanner/Shortwave Net:

Listen for the CHM net, hosted by John Korman (N3RDC), at 7:30 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month on 146.91 MHz.

Frequency Forum Computer Bulletin Board:

We encourage computer users to log onto Jack Anderson's Frequency Forum computer BBS at 703-207-9622 (8-N-1). Frequency Forum is the official electronic gathering place for readers of the Capitol Hill Monitor.

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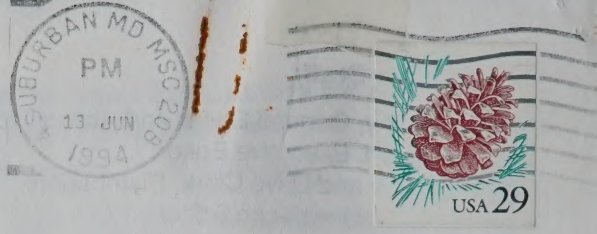

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